Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 37.

REPORT OF GEN. BUTLER.

The following is the report made to General Wool by General Butler.

U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA, August 30, 1861.

GENERAL—Agreeably to your orders I embarked on the transport steamers Adelaide and George Peabody, 500 of the Twentieth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Weber commanding; 220 of the Ninth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Hankins; 100 of the Union Coast Guard, Capt. Nixon commanding; 60 of the Second U. S. artillery, Lieut. Lemuel commanding; as a force to operate in conjunction with the fleet under flag officer Stringham, against the rebel forts at Hatteras Inlet.

We left Fortress Monroe on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., and the last ship of our fleet arrived off Hatteras Inlet about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

Such preparations as were possible for the landing were made in the evening, and at daylight next morning, dispositions were made for attack on the forts by the fleet, and for the landing of the troops. Owing to the prevalence of south-west gales, a heavy surf was breaking on the beach Every effort was made to land the troops, and after about 315 were landed, including 55 marines from the fleet and the regulars, both the iron boats upon which we had depended were swamped in the surf, and both flat boats stove, and a brave attempt being made by Lieutenant Crosby, of the U. S. Army, serving as a Post Captain at Fortress Monroe, who had volunteered to come down with the steam tug Fanny, belonging to the army, to land in a boat from the war steamer Pawnee, resulted in the beaching of the boat so that she could not be got off

It will be impracticable to land more troops, because of the rising wind and sea. Fortunately a 15 pound rifled bore gun, loaned us by the flag-ship, and a 12 pound howitzer, were landed, the last slightly damaged. Our landing was completely covered by the shells of the Monticello and Harriet Lane. I was on board the latter, directing the disembarcation of the troops by means of signals, and was about landing with them at the time the boats were stove.

We were induced to desist from further attempts at landing troops by the rising of the wind; and because, in the meantime, the fleet had opened fire upon the nearest fort, which was finally silenced, and its flag struck.

No firing had opened upon our troops from the other fort and its flag was also struck.—Supposing this to be a signal of surrender, Col. WEBER advanced his troops, already landed, upon the beach.

The Harriet Lane, by my direction, tried to cross the bar to get into the smooth water of the Inlet, when a fire was opened upon the Monticello which had proceeded in advance of us from the other fort. Several shots struck her, but without causing any casuality, as I am informed. So well convinced were the officers of the Navy and Army that the forts had surrendered at this time, that the Susquehanna had towed the frigate Cumberland to an offing.

The fire was then re-opened (as there was no signal from either) upon both forts. In the meantime, a few men from the Coast Guard had advanced up the beach with Mr. Wiegel, who was acting as volunteer aid, and whose gallantry and services I wish to commend, and took possession of the small fort, which was found to have been abandoned by the enemy, and raised the American flag thereon.

It had become necessary, in consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather, that all the ships should make an offing, which was done with reluctance from necessity, thus leaving the troops upon shore, a part in possession of the small fort (about 700 yards from the large one) and the rest bivouacked upon the beach, near the place of landing, about two miles north of the forts.

Early next morning the Harriet Lane ran in shore for the purpose of covering any attack upon the troops. At the same time a large steamer was observed coming down the Sound inside the land, with reinforcements for the enemy; but she was prevented from landing by Captain Johnson of the Coast Guard, who had placed the guns from the ship and a 6 pounder from the enemy in a small sand battery, and opened fire upon the rebel steamer.

At eight o'clock the fleet opened fire again, the flag ship being anchored as near as the water allowed, and the other ships coming gallantly into action. It was evident, after a few experiments, that our shot fell short. An increased length of fuse was signalled, and the firing commenced with shell of fifteen seconds fuse. I had sent Mr. Fiske acting aid de-camp, on shore for the purpose of gaining intelligence of the movement of the troops and of the enemy.

I then went with the Fanny for the purpose of effecting a landing of the remainder of the troops when a white flag was run up from the fort. I then went with the Fanny over the bar into the inlet. At the same time the troops under Col. Weber marched up the beach and a signal was made for the flag ship to cease firing.

As the Fanny rounded in over the bar, the rebel steamer Winslow went up the channel, having a large number of secession troops on board, which she had not landed. We threw a shot at her from the Fanny, but she proved to be out of range. I then sent Lieut. Crosby on shore to demand the meaning of the white flag. The boat soon returned with the memorandum from Commodore Barron, (already given,) and a verdal communication stating that he had in the fort 616 men, and 1,000 more within a few hours call, but that he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood. To both the written and verbal communications I made the reply; (inserted in other despatches.)

After waiting three quarters of an hour, Lieut. Crosby returned, bringing with him Captain Barron, Major Andrews and Colonel Martin, of the rebel forces, who on being received on board the tug Fanny, informed me that they had accepted the terms proposed in my memorandum.

I informed them that as the expedition was a combined one, that the surrender must be made on board the flag ship to flag officer Stringham, as well as to myself. We went on board the Minnesota for that purpose, when the articles of capitulation were agreed on — (already given.)

I then landed and took a formal surrender of the forts with all the men and munitions of war, inspected the troops to see that the arms had been properly surrendered, marched them out, and embarked them on board the Adelaide, and marched my own men into the fort and raised our flag upon it amid the cheers of our men and a salute of 13 guns which been shotted by the enemy.

The embarkation of the wounded, which was conducted with great care, from a temporary wharf erected for the purpose, took so long that it was impossible for the pilots to take the Adelaide over the bar, thereby causing delay.

I may mention in this connection that the Adelaide in carrying in the troops at the moment that my terms of captulation were under consideration by the enemy, had grounded on the bar, but by the active and judicious exertions of Commander Stellwagen, after the same delay, was got off.

At the same time the Harriet lane, in an attempt to enter the bar had grounded and remained fast. Both were under the guns of the fort. This, to me, was a moment of the greatest anxiety. By these accidents a valuable ship of war and a transport steamer, with a large portion of my troops on board, were within the power of the enemy.

I had demanded the strongest terms which he was considering. He might refuse, and, seeing our disadvantage, renew the action.—But I determined not to abate a title of what I believed to be due to the dignity of the Government, not even to give an official title to the officer in command of the rebels. Besides, my tug was in the Inlet, and at least I could carry on the engagement with my two rifled six-pounders, well supplied with sawyer shell.

Upon taking possession of Fort Hatteras, I found that it mounted ten guns with four yet unmounted, and one large ten-inch columbiad all ready for mounting. I append the official muster roll of Col. Martin, furnished by him, of the officers and men captured by us.

The position of the fort is and exceedingly strong one, nearly surrounded on all sides by water, and only to be approached by a marsh of 500 yards circuitously over a long neck of sand, within half musket range, and over a causeway a few feet only in width, and which was commanded by two thirty-two pound guns loaded with grape and canister which was expended in our salute.

It had a well protected magazine and bomb-proof capable of sheltering some three or four hundred men. The parapet was nearly of an octagon form, enclosing about two-thirds of an acre of ground, covered with sufficient traverses and ramparts, upon which our shells had made but little impression.

The larger work nearer this inlet, was known as Fort Hatteras. Fort Clark, which was about 500 yards northerly, is a square redoubt, mounting five heavy guns and two six pounders. The enemy had spiked these guns, but in a very inefficient manner, upon abandoning these works the day before.

I had all the troops on shore at the time of the surrender of the forts, but re-embarked the regulars and marines. I disembarked the provisions, making with the stores captured, about five days, rations for the use of the troops. On consultation with flag Officer Stringham and Commander Stellwagen, I determined to leave the troops and hold the forts because of the strength of the fortification, its importance, and because of the difficulty of its recapture, if again in the possession of the enemy, with a sufficient armament, until I could get further instructions from the Government.

Commodore Stringham directed the steamers Monticello and Pawnee to remain inside, and these, with the men in the forts, are sufficient to hold the position against any force which is likely to be sent against it.

The importance of the point cannot be overrated. When the channel is buoyed out, any vessel may cary fifteen feet of water over it with ease. Once crossed there is a safe harbor and anchorage in all weathers.

From there the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina, from Norfolk to Cape Lookout is within our reach by draft vessels, which cannot possibly live at sea during the winter months. From it, offensive operations may be made upon the coast of North Carolina to Boque Inlet, extending many miles inland to Washington, Newbern and Beaufort.

In the language of the Chief Engineer of the rebels, Col. Thompson, in an official report, "It is key of the Albermarle. In my judgment it is a station second in importance only to Fortress Monroe, on this coast; as a depot for coaling and supplies for the blockading squadron, it is invaluable. As a harbor for our coasting trade, or inlet from the winter storm, or from pirates, it is of the first importance."

By holding it Hatteras Light may again send forth its cheering ray to the storm beaten mariner, of which the worse than vandalism of the Rebels deprive him. It has but one drawback, a want of good water; but that a condenser, like the one now in operation at Fortress Monroe, at a cost of a few hundred dollars, will relieve. I append to this report a tabular statement of the prizes which have been taken into that Inlet within a few days. compiled from the official report of the Chief Engineer of the coast. Defences of the Rebels.

Please find also appended a statement of the arms and ammunition of war captuted with the fort, as nearly as they can be ascertained. While all have done well, I desire to speak in terms of special commendation in addition to those before mentioned of the steadiness and cool courage of Col. MAX WEBER, who we were obliged to leave in command of a detachment of three hundred men on a strange coast, without camp equipage or possibility of aid, in the face of an enemy 600 strong on a dark and stormy night; of Lieutenant Colonel WEISS, who conducted a reconnoisance of twenty men; of the daring and prompt efficiency of Capt. NIXON, of the Coast Guards, who with his occupied Fort Clark during the first night, although dismantled, in the face of an enemy of unknown numbers. I desire to commend to your attention Captain JARDINE, of the New York Ninth, who was left in command of the detachment of his regiment, when the unfortunate casuality of the Harriet Lane prevented Colonel HAWKINS from landing.

Permit me to speak of the efficiency of the regulars under Lieut. Larned, who worked zealously in aiding to land their comrades of the volunteers, overwhelmed with the rolling surf. I wish especially to make acknowledgments to Messrs. Weigel and Durviage, volunteer aids, who planted the American flag upon Fort Clark on the second morning, to indicate to the fleet its surrender, and to prevent the further wasting of shells upon it—a service of great danger from the fire of their own friends.

I made honorable mention of young Fiske, who risked his life among the breakers; being thrown on shore to carry my orders to the troops landed, and to apprise them of the movements and intentions of the fleet. Also, my thanks for the valuable aid of Captain Hagerty, who was employed in visiting the prizes in the harbor while we were agreeing upon the terms of capitulation.

Of the services to the country of the gentlemen of the navy proper I may not speak, for no one should praise when he has no right to sensure, and they will be appropriately mentioned, I doubt not, by the commander, who is capaple of appreciating their good conduct. I am emboldened to ask permission, if the Department shall determine to occupy the point as a permanent post, that its name may be changed by general order from Fort Hatteras to Fort Stringham.

But of those gentlemen who served under my immediate command, I make honorable mention, as I have done before, of the zealous intrepid and untiring action of Lieutenant Crosby, who took an armed canal boat, the steam-tug Fanny, from Fort Monroe to Hatteras Inlet, in order that the expedition might have the aid of a steamer of the lightest draft.

Capt. Shuttleworth, of the Marine Corps. deserves well for his loyalty and efficiency in his active detachment of merines.

Much of the success of the expedition is due to the preperation of the transport service by Commander Stellwagen, and the prompt presence of mind with which he took the troops from their peril, when the Adelside touched on the bar, is a rare quality in an officer in danger.

Although Captain Faunce, of the Pawnee, now in command of the Harriet Lane, was unfortunate enough to get his vessel on one of the numerous sand bars about this inlet it happened, I believe, in consequence of a determination creditable to him to aid me, by being near to cover the troops in landing. Captain Lorrey, who had the George Peabody in charge, brought in his vessel with safety, with the troops, who were pleased with his care and conduct. He still remains at the inlet.

In fine, General, I may congratulate you and the country upon a glorious victory in your department, in which we captured more than seven hundred men, twenty-five pieces of artillery, a thousand stand of arms, a large quantity of ordnance stores, provisions, three valuable prizes, two light boats and four stand of colors, one of which had been presented within a week, by the ladies of Newbern, N. C., to the North Carolina Defenders. By the goodness of that Providence which watches over our nation, no one of the fleet or army was in the least degree injured.

The enemy's loss was not officially reported to us, but was ascertained to be twelve or fifteen killed and died of wounds, and thirty five wounded.

I also herewith enclose the official report of the rebels wounded, by Dr. Wm. M. King, of the U. S. storeship supply.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant.

(signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Comm'dg Volunteers.
Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL.

Glorious News from North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 5, via Baltimore.—The steamers Monticello and Harriet Lane arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning and report the gratifying intelligence that the rebels have abandoned their strong fortifications at Ocracoke Inlet Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Hatteras Inlet to take the oath of allegiance. Col. Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between two and three hundred persons in a single day.

The steamer Pawnee still lies in the Inlet and the Susquehanna on the outside.

The Susquehanna ran down to Ocracoke Inlet and found the fortifications there completely deserted. The rebels had carried away the guns, and the white flag was everywhere exhibited.

The United States Navy.

A certain class of persons are constantly complaining of the inefficiency of the navy, and pointing to the escape of vessels from the blockading squadron as evidences of a want of energy on the part of the Administration. These croakers cannot have carefully examined the operations of the Navy Department or watched the gigantic efforts which are now being made to increase our navy.

When the Administration came into power on the 4th of March, our fleets had been purposely scattered over foreign stations by the traitors of the defunct Administration; our Gulf Squadron existed but in name, and the work of creating a navy and recalling ships of war necessarily devolved upon the new government.

The Secretary of the Navy immediately proceeded to order home all vessels within reach, and to strengthen the service by the purchase of vessels which could be fitted out with the least expense and the greatest despatch.

The result of nearly six months of unremitting labor is that we have now our original navy at home, with the exception of twenty-two vessels. Of these latter, three steam sloops, one steam frigate, two sloops and two store ships, are on the Pacific coast; one steamer and one sloop are on foreign stations; and four steam sloops, two screw steamers, three sloops and two storeships are on their way home.

Of the regular vessels of the navy now engaged in blockade service are four frigates of 50 guns each; five screw frigates, four carrying 44, and one 12 guns; ten sloops of war carrying from 12 to 24 guns; two steam sloops carrying 15 guns each: two screw sloops carrying 6 guns each; two sidewheel steamers of 11 guns each; one brig of 6 guns, and one side-wheel steamer of 5 guns.—Thirty-one vessels, ranging in crass from the steam-tug carrying one gun to the propeller gun-boat of nine guns, have been purchased and are now actively engaged on blockade service. This force has an aggregate armament of 697 guns, and carries 9,212 men.

On the Potomac river we have, of the regular navy, four vessels. Twenty-one have been purchased, or are under charter for this department of the service.

Empowered by the recent acts of Congress, the Navy Department has ordered the construction of eight steam sloops-of-war, all of which are under way, and four will be launched within a short time; twenty-three gun boats, five of which have already been launched, and all of which are expected to be ready by the first of October, and twelve side-wheel steamers, five of which will be built at navy yards, and seven by private contract.

In addition to this the Government have purchased fifty vessels, thirty seven of which are now being converted into gunboats or store-ships.—These vessels comprise all classes, from the steam-tug to the steamship, and from the schooner to the ship.

Nineteen hulks have also been purchased, which will be sunk at inlets on the Southern coast. The prices paid for the vessels purchased by the Government have varied from $1,250 to $200,000. This does not include, however, the cost of the hulks, of which no statement has yet been made. Six steamers, enumerated above as on the blockading or Potomac squadrons, are under charter at from $7,000 to $8,000 per month, and four steam tugs have been chartered for immediate service at from $25 to $40 dollars per day.

That the Government has not been idle can be plainly seen, and that the vessels on service have not been unprofitably cruising will appear from the following:

There have been captured by our blockade and Potomac fleets thirteen ships, six barks, four brigs, forty-five schooners, three sloops, four tug boats and two privateers, besides a number of other vessels.

The Capture of the Forts at Hatteras Inlet.

The intelligence of the brilliant success of the secret expedition, which, under the skilful management of General BUTLER and Commodore STRINGHAM, was recently fitted out at Fortress Monroe will cause great rejoicing throughout our country. It is in many respects one of the most important events that have occurred since the commencement of the present war. It proves that the secrets of the Government are now so well kept that our enemies will hereafter be attacked in the old English fashion, with "a ward and a blow, *and the blow first*," and not have announced to them, days in advance, the exact spot and the manner in which they are to be assailed.

The actual results of the expedition cannot easily be over-estimated. We have not only taken two of the forts of the enemy, killed and wounded a number of their men, and captured many prisoners, cannon, and arms, but it is beleived that we have gained virtual possession of the whole coast of North Carolina, which has heretofore been the favorite cruising ground of the vessels which wished to break our blockade, and furnished ports of entry for the prizes captured by the rebel privateers. Besides, it has been rumored that a large number of the people of North Carolina are still loyal, and only waiting for a fair opportunity to revolt against their Secession despots. If this statement is true, many of them will have an excellent chance to rally under the banner of the stars and stripes; and even if it is false, they will be forced to respect their country's flag.

This splendid success, too, is we trust a glorious harbinger of future victories of a similar character. The coast of the insurgent States is very extensive, and in a brief period our navy will be very large and effective. The natural result will be, that expeditions can soon be fitted out on a much more gigantic scale than the one which captured Forts Hatteras and Clark; and while the insurgents are attempting to push their lines northward, their troops will not be particularly rejoiced to hear that their own Southern homes are at our mercy. While they are vainly boasting of their power to capture Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, it is not altogether impossible that Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile New Orleans, or Galveston may fall into our possession. All history shows that in an extensive war a Power that can command the seacost of its enemy can derive immense advtages from such a superiority. The victory at Hatteras is a new illustration of this truth.—Many more, we trust, will soon follow.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Getting cool—the evenings.

Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

☞All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa

Economy in School Matters—No. 2.

We have gathered from the School Report, for the year ending June 4th, 1860, the following statistics of the expenses of our Common Schools. The Report for the present year, is not yet published, but the figures for this county will be nearly the same. The average number of scholars attending public schools in the county that year, was 5,153; and the whole amount of money levied for school purposes, including an uncommonly heavy tax for buildings, was $19,491,39, or an average of $3,78 expended for each scholar, during the year. This includes every expense, and the cost of instruction is considerably less, the total being $13,571,75, or $2.63 per scholar. Is this so much that it need be less? Is not the education of your children of sufficient importance to be equivalent to such an expenditure? If not, then the schools may as well be abandoned altogether.

The rate of taxation upon the property in the county, is for school purposes 4½ mills on $1,00, or 45 cts. upon $100; and should this sum be grudgingly paid to support such an institution as the Free School? When compared with the rate in neighboring counties, we find it much lower than in the rest. In Blair the rate is 51 cts; in Cambria 57 cts; in Fulton 69 cts; in Huntingdon 50 cts; in Somerset 51 cts; and in many counties of the State much more than in either of these. In the length of school terms we are considerably behind the average, it being in the State 5 months and 5 days, and in the county only 3 months and 24 days. In the salaries of teachers we are again in the rear, the average in the State being $24,20 and in the county $21, 65.

In the township to which we referred last week, as having reduced the wages, it was before at a lower figure than in any other, except one; the average salary being but $16 per month. Will any sane and thinking man consider that a fair remuneration for a man capable of teaching? Is that sufficient inducement for young men to qualify themselves as teachers? Will it pay for a man to attend school four months during the summer, at an expense of not less than ten dollars per month, and then teach four months in the winter, for sixty-four dollars, and pay his board and clothing bills out of that? Supposing that his board be obtained at the low rate of six dollars per month, how much by a simple calculation, will be left at the expiration of the eight months for clothing and incidental expenses? Why! the wages are less for a teacher here, than for the common day laborer in many sections of the country, while the latter may have never spent one day in learning his business, and the former *must* devote years of his life to preparatory study.—And can you, under such a system of *economy*, expect to obtain the services of thoroughly competent teachers? Even if a man be actuated by purely philanthropic motives and has no mercenary aim, he like all other men must have a living, and if teaching will not afford it, he is obliged to seek other employment.—There is, perhaps, no business in which equal ability receives so inadequate remuneration, and a person needs a vast deal of charity and benevolence, as well as frugality and patience, to engage in the profession of teaching under existing circumstances.

We often hear the argument advanced, by those who forget the time expended in preparatory study, that the teacher should receive no more compensation, by right, than the farmer or mechanic; and a disposition is manifested to grade teachers salaries by the standard of farm wages—a course, which cannot on examination, appear otherwise than unjust, since the *live* teacher must be continually purchasing new publications, that he may meet the requirements of the times and be prepared to adopt the improvements which are being constantly made in educational matters. Again, the clothing must be much more expensive, as his position in the school as an example, and in society, demands that his dress be of a better quality than the farmer needs to wear.

Every reasonable and well informed person acknowledges that the people of the county will be much better able to pay the usual school tax the coming year, than they have been this; and there is only one thing which will cause a reduction of wages—the avariciousness and covetousness of a few close fisted, mouey loving, miserly men, who are ready at any time to take advantage of the cry of "Hard Times," to save for their own coffers even the pennies belonging to their children; and who would be just as loud in their howl for retrenchment and *reduction*, if the cost was but one fourth of what it now is. But what will be its effect upon the condition of the schools? Do the people, or the Directors suppose that the competent teachers will submit to any such imposition and extortion, and remain here to teach, when the people of neighboring counties are offering more liberal remuneration? We are informed by the Superintendent, that several of the best teachers have already stated their determination to leave the county, if such a course of *false* economy is decided upon; and we admire their spirit. We do not at present, advocate any increase, nor will we willingly assent to any *reduction* of wages, which are now too insufficient, since the times do not really demand it.

Teachers, stand by your rights, and do not submit to such overbearing extortion, as though you were mere tools in the hands of a few men, who, either through ignorance in relation to the true condition of our county, or avariciousness, are disposed to take advantage of you. Use your influence in your own localities, and keep us acquainted with the action of Directors.

Our column is open to contributions from all quarters, and we invite a free expression of opinion on either side of the question.

A STIRRING PROCLAMATION

The proclamation of Governor Yates, of Illinois, issued on receiving the recent order of the Secretary of War, contains those stirring passages:

"Illinoians! the war is on your hands—the enemy now, in large numbers, is marching towards your borders. Every prominent point on your rivers is threatened with attack.—Shall it be said that the numbers, whose object it is to sustain a government as good as ours, are not one-third so large as those which are in arms to put it down? Shall the handful of our first volunteers be required to oppose vastly superior numbers? How long shall the brave Siegel, in the unequal conflict, be forced to retreat? How long shall the blood of the noble Lyon cry from the ground unavenged? How long shall the fatal blunder and foul blot of Manassas stain our escutcheon?

"The cause in which you are to engage is a good one. You are to fight for a Government you love, the very best Government on earth, endeared to you by the boundlessness of the blessings it confers; which has protected and nursed you with all the fondness of a mother for her child; which has secured our country respect at home and abroad, and made the title 'American citizen' prouder than that of 'Roman citizen' in the days of the Scipios and Cæsars. What undying memories cluster around it! What joys, what fears, what tears, what smiles, what destinies, what hopes are associated with it! The gift of Washington—the hope of our children—the asylum of the oppressed of every nation on earth; to aim for its perpetuity is the loftiest summit of patriot aspiration, and to vindicate it the most shining height of human achievement. To fight for, to live for, to die for such a Government, is glorious.

"We fight for our nationality, for the life of liberty itself, for our Union—for the States to be one and undivided, now and forever; to establish, now and always, that there is a power in a Government of a people, founded upon the equal rights of all and upon the rights of a majority, to defend itself against all traitors at home and all enemies abroad. Cost what it may then—an empty exchequer, ruined credit, prostrate commerce, and fearful loss of human life—the war, at any cost, will be cheap; and history, in all her ample chronicles, shall indite no sublimer event than the spontaneous uprising of this great people to establish the proposition which all the ages have not settled; that a free government can be strong enough and vigorous enough to sustain itself, and that man is capable of self-government.

"Illinoians! traitors are marching upon your National Capitol to tear down the flag which Washington planted upon its dome, and which for eighty-five years has waved to the battle and the breeze—the emblem of our national sovereignty, and the proud ensign of our national greatness and renown. Let us meet them, never giving ground, never yielding an inch, till the jubilant shouts of triumph shall go up from all our charging columns and all our victorious legions. Let there be no compromise till the last traitor shall lay down his arms and sue for peace.

"Illinoians! we are soon to make a record of our State. Each State will be justly emulous to inscribe her name highest on the scroll of fame, which the historian of this war has already commenced to write. Shall not the star which answers to Illinois be brightest in the galaxy of the thirty four? On many a field of glory she has written an imperishable record of her prowess, and while the names of her Harsin, her Bissell, her Shields and her Baker, and the gallant men around them remain, her fame is secure.

"Let us now send her proudest chivalry into the field, and do nothing to mar the glories already achieved. Let us raise an army which, in numbers, discipline and prowess, shall of itself be sufficient to sweep the last vestage of treason from the Mississippi Valley, and to bear our flag in triumph to the ends of the Republic.

"RICHARD YATES,
"Governor and Commander in Chief."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Sept. 13, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

UNION TICKET,

In favor of encouraging the Government in its efforts to sustain itself, and for putting down the present infquitous rebellion.

Legislature,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
OF EAST PROVIDENCE,
EDWARD M. SCHROCK,
OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Associate Judge,
JOHN METZGAR,
OF JUNIATA.

Treasurer,
MARTIN MILBURN,
OF BEDFORD BOROUGH.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM KEEFFE,
OF BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

Poor Director,
JACOB EVANS,
OF LONDONDERRY.

Auditor,
SAMUEL M. OVERAKER,
OF COLERAIN.

The Union meeting of Tuesday night of court week has resulted in the happiest possible manner. The hearts of the people of our county are ever disposed to the right and to their country—the honor of their Native Land is dear to them, and the efforts of those who would alienate their support from our Government, have signally failed, and have recoiled upon the men who made them.

The honest yeomanry of our mountain land, may for a time be deceived by false statements and erratic reasonings, but woe to deceivers, whoever they may be, when their efforts to lead the people astray are discovered.

There is no retribution more sure, no indignation more terrible than that which follows the wakening up of an honest and loyal community to the fact that efforts have been made to delude them into ways of thought and action which if successful would have fixed upon themselves and their children the burning brand of unfaithfulness to the best government that ever blessed the earth.

"The sober second thought of the people is always right," and many, very many, of the good citizens of Bedford County who visited our Borough at court week, supposing, as they had been told that the "Union Meeting of Tuesday evening was a trick for the destruction of party," went home with their hearts overflowing with the generous conviction that the meeting was a grand and holy demonstration for that country whose well being and honor and glory, is paramount to all party, and with a hearty contempt in their souls for the men who could find it in their natures at a time like the present, to advocate or connive at any policy save that which would demand and enforce the unconditional submission to the government and its laws of those who without just cause have dared to contemn those laws, and trample upon our glorious flag, and to rend with unhallowed and ruthless hands the fair fabric secured and bequeathed to us by our fathers at a priceless cost of agony, privation and blood.

Well might the honest citizens of our county doubt the wisdom, truth and loyalty of newly-fledged and changeling politicians, when they saw the union meeting presided over and carried on by such men, of life-long personal and political integrity as Job Mann, Joseph B. Noble, Alex. King, David Patterson, Gen. Bowman, John Cessna, Judge Kimmel, Francis Jordan, Wm. M. Hall, S. L. Russell, John Mower, Dr. McGirr and a host of others as true and tried as these; and many of the men who honestly but under a false impression signed the call for the Democratic meeting of Monday night, in repudiation of the Union Call, were the most zealous and enthusiastic in support of the Union meeting, its object and its resolutions.

Not only did the men composing this Union meeting, by their names and presence carry conviction of the truth of their cause, but the speeches were unanswerable, and annihilating to everything in opposition to the objects of the meeting. Judge Kimmell's calm and dispassionate counsels were invaluable, and the expression of every countenance in the vast assembly showed that an impress was made by them on every heart.

We can hardly find language to express the thrilling effect of the really splendid effort of Gen. Bowman. His speech, abounding as it did in solid, manly, earnest argument, met a hearty response on behalf of his audience, in the breathless silence with which at times they hung upon his words and the hearty cheers with which at other times they greeted him.—The General took the high ground of the holiness of the cause of our government against the unholy and unjustifiable rebellion waged against it, and most eloquently and effectively did he maintain his position, with an earnestness that carried conviction of the deep sincerity of the speaker to the heart of every hearer.

There was no bitter invective, no harsh epithet, but there was a vivid depicting of the position of those who either by actual rebellion in the revolted states, or who residing in a loyal state are by sympathy with rebellion, or by apathy in our common cause doing any thing to retard the government in its efforts to restore peace and the supremacy of law, that was annihilating in its effect. He, as well as the other speakers, placed all men in this crisis in their true position either for or against our country.

The scathing remarks of Hon. Isaac Hugus made fearful havoc in the ranks of the oppostion, which was followed up by effective speaches from Mr. Rush of Missouri, Hon. Francis Jordan, Capt. Filler and Dr. McGirr and by the close of the meeting every gun of opposition was spiked, and then, as often during the progress of the meeting, the spontaneous responses of loyal hearts, rent the air in shouts that could not be restrained, and proclaimed the cause of our country in the hearts of the people of Bedford County triumphant.

SYMPATHY WITH REBELLION.

The Bedford Gazette, for several months, at times, has promised to change its course, and throw no further fire-brands into the efforts of the administration in putting down the present unholy rebellion. Week before last it made the same promise, but last week's number is again filled with articles copied from other papers calculated to injure the cause of the Union. In the editorial columns is an article headed "Abolition," in which it attempts to injure the cause of the Republic, by trying to make it appear that Gen. Fremont's proclamation is for the purpose of setting the slaves free, and that this is the only object of the government. We are sorry to state our belief, but that paper's course warrants us in the statement, that the editor of that paper is so bound up in his associations and sentiments, that so long as he controls a journal in our midst, he will do everything he can to injure those who are fighting to put down the most infamous and causeless rebellion in the history of the world, against the best Government ever devised by man. It is only designed by the Government and Gen. Fremont, in confiscating slave property, to weaken the rebels in their most tender parts. All nations confiscate property in the hands of rebels—slaves have been declared property—therefore the Government has the right to do with them as she pleases. Slaves of all loyal persons are not to be, and will not be, interfered with or made free. The energetic measures of Gen. Fremont will be of immense benefit to the cause of our country.—To show what the people of Missouri think of this matter, those who are principally concerned in the Proclamation, we publish the following extract from the St. Louis Republican, *the Democratic organ* in that city, and always a strong pro-slavery paper. Hear it:

"The proclamation of Major-Gen. Fremont, which appears in another column, is the most important document which has yet appeared in the progress of the war. Let it be read with careful consideration by every citizen.—The prompt visiting of the extremest penalties of martial law upon all Rebels within the established military lines; the confiscation of the property of persons who shall take up arms against the Government, and the declaration of absolute freedom to the slaves of all such persons; the extreme penalties to be visited upon bridge burners, railroad and telegraph destroyers, treasonable correspondence and libels, and peace destroyers of all kinds, are measures of themost extraordinary stringency; but the wisdom of their promulgation by the supreme officer in the army of the West, we are confident will be conceded by every just and loyal citizen.

"There is no longer any middle ground or room for traitors where the lawful Government has sway. General Fremont strikes boldly and fearlessly. The consolidated patriotism and the boundless resources of the great Northwest are at his back. Let every faithful man, by word and deed, give aid and encouragement to this grand movement for the establishment of the whole people."

O. E. SHANNON, Esq, at the Democratic meeting last week, was exceedingly witty in speaking of the calamities of our beloved country, and drew down the applause and laughter of the few sympathisers of treason who were in the house. (We don't suppose Shannon felt so funny the next night, after hearing the scathing remarks from Hon. Isaac Hugus of his own party. We have no doubt he felt like crawling into the most convenient knot hole.) He was for stopping the war at once, and offering the traitors peace on any terms! This was quite in contrast with the eloquent and patriotic speech of his law partner, Mr. Cessna. Mr. Shannon wished to be very funny, when he stated that in case certain two or three persons in town would join Captain Filler's company and go to the war that he would do the same! For the benefit of Mr. Shannon, we will tell him, that Capt. Filler says that he would not have a man like him in his company, who publicly states that "*if he were to take up arms in this contest that he would point his gun towards the North!*" Mr. Shannon is heaping upon himself in this unholy rebellion, coals of fire that will never be extinguished. Let him, and all like him, remember the tories and cowboys of the Revolution.

RICH!—A president and a few members of a one horse political meeting, presuming to amend a resolution of the U. S. Congress, offered by the great Crittenden! Wonder if they were not emulating the little yellow dog, barking at the moon?

WM. P. SCHELL, ESQ.

We frequently hear the question asked, "Where is Wm. P. Schell in this great contest?" We are sorry to be compelled to answer that we do not know. He refused to sign the call for a Union meeting to be held in the Court House on Tuesday night of Court Week—neither did he sign either of the calls in opposition to it. There can be no neutrality in this contest. In the language of the lamented Douglas, in his last speech before his death, "There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. *There can be none but patriots and traitors.*"

Mr. Schell attended the Democratic meeting, Monday night of last week, and when Dr. F. C. Reamer, Schell's brother-inslaw, objected to the phraseology of the Crittenden Resolution, which passed Congress (Democrats and Republicans voting for it) almost unanimously, and which it was proposed to adopt by that meeting—which says "That the present civil war has been forced upon us by the Disunionists of the Southern States," Mr. Schell moved that the words "and the abolitionists of the Northern States" be added to it. The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Schell also made a speech in that meeting—about as milk and water as his course has been throughout this great crisis, when every man should use his best exertions in behalf of his afflicted country. In that speech he said, "He was for a vigorous prosecution of the war. If the war lasted one year he believed it would result in the abolishment of slavery, and sooner than that should occur, he would not say but that it would be better that our army should be defeated!" In other words, sooner than slavery should be abolished, he would see the gallant men who have gone forth to fight the battles of their country against traitors, mown down, and the Union destroyed! *We* deprecate the abolishment of slavery, but sooner than see the Union destroyed we would let slavery and every other institution or law go down. This is the feeling of every patriot. But Mr. Schell stated that "he always was an admirer of Southern institutions—that he loved the South more than he did the North." This may in some manner account for his assertion in regard to slavery.

What some of the Border State Unionists think of Slavery is pretty clearly stated in a speech which the Rev. W. B. Carter of East Tennessee delivered in Cincinnati, Monday night 2d inst. "I am a slaveholder," said Mr. Carter. My ancestors, for three generations, have been slaveholders; therefore, I can not be charged with any predjudice against Slavery. But I tell you before, that I regard the union of the States as of infinitely more value than all the negroes in America, and Africa too. Nay, I go further, and say that, if the prosecution of this war and the perpetuation of the Union require that African Slavery shall die, then I say let it perish.

We are sorry Mr. Schell does not view this matter in the same light. If his influence was on the side of his country now, he might do great good in Bedford County.

OFF TO THE WAR.

Capt. Filler's company, composed of as fine looking and reliable men as our County can produce, started for the seat of war on Monday morning last. As they were drawn into line for marching, they were addressed by Gen. Bowman, in a speech which we wish every man, woman and child in Bedford County could have heard. The General is exceedingly happy and successful in his efforts in behalf of our Country. While his remarks were in a spirit of gentlemanly kindness, and like his address of court week, were entirely free from epithet or abuse, they had the severity of truth plainly spoken, and were withering to those who fear or refuse to support our government from any causq, whether from enmity, avowed or concealed, or from the mistaken notion that to aid the government they thereby endorse the peculiar political views of the incumbents of any branch of that government.

Many a tear rolled over the cheeks of the honest soldiers as the speaker alluded to their loved country and its perils—to the families they were leaving behind them, and as he commended them and theirs to the tender care of the God of our country.

After three cheers for the speaker, and three more for their native country, the company attended by a crowd of citizens marched to the east end of town were carriages were waiting to convey them to Hopewell.

They were received all along the route with enthusiasm. Excellent dinners were provided for them in Hopewell, by Capt. Jas. S. Beckwith and J. B. Castner, Esq. At about 5 o'clock, they left Hopewell in a special train, for Harrisburg. On entering the cars the crowd there assembled, gave our gallant boys three hearty cheers.

Capt. Filler deserves great credit for the manner in which he has gotten up two companies for this war—the first for three months—and the last for three years or during the war. The good wishes, and hearty prayers of all our loyal citizens go with them. If, perchance, they fall in the service of their country—all will exclaim—

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's wishes blest."

But we do not wish to indulge in thoughts so saddening. May they all return again to their homes and families, blest with health, and their brows encircled with never fading laurels. Farewell!

In Vermont the Democratic candidate for Governor, has declined running, giving it as his opinion that for the good of the country, all parties should support the present patriotic Governor

The Zouave Company now recruiting under Capt. Ryce and Lieut. Barndollar, were so pleased with the able address of Gen. Bowman to the Taylor Guards, that they have named their company in his honor, "The Bowman Boys," A merited compliment.

The Company from Woodberry, this County, under the command of Capt. Brisbin, left for the seat of war on Wednesday of last week. We understand that this was as fine looking body of men as has left our County.

Also, last week, Capt. Weaverling, of West Providence, left for Harrisburg with some 30 men—all fine, noble looking fellows.

This makes three companies and one part of a company now in the service from this County. There are also many from this County in the regiment at Cumberland, and in companies from Cambria, Blair, &c. We have at least four hundred men in the service. Bedford County is now doing her duty manfully. There are also other companies forming—one in Napier and Schellsburg, by Capt. Geo. S. Mullin, now numbering some sixty. Capt. Ryce's company in this place, is fast filling up, and Capt. Thos. H. Lyons is reorganizing the Bedford Riflemen for the service of their country.

JOHN PALMER, Esq., made a short speech at the Democratic meeting last week. He took strong grounds in favor of peace and compromise with traitors with arms in their hands. He said he "hated a secessionist, but *he hated a Republican more.*" The last may be true, but we do not believe he hates a secessionist, for in all his conversations he takes sides with the Southern traitors, and associates nearly entirely with the sympathisers with treason. He has gone so far already as to say, that "if the worst came to the worst, *he would never take up arms in this contest!*" We are sorry that a young man like him should take the stand he does in this great crisis.—He will regret it all the days of his life.

We are happy to say that our young friends, Capt. Thomas H. Lyons, and Lieut. S. S. Metzgar, have been commissioned by the Governor to re-organize the Bedford Riflemen immediately, for the purpose of going into the U. S. Service. The respectability of this company is well known in our community, and we hope that all that can will *now* embrace this opportunity by signing their roll and filling up the company at once.

In Huntingdon, which is a strong Republican County, both parties met and nominated a Union ticket. John Scott, Democratic candidate for Senator in this district, last fall, is the candidate for Legislature.

In Franklin, also a Republican County, the patriotic men of all parties have nominated a Union ticket. This course is right, and we are sorry that party everywhere for the time being, could not be thrown aside for the good of our country.

OHIO.—In Ohio the people have met and placed in nomination a State ticket composed of good men of both parties. Although the Republicans are largely in the majority there, they gave the Democrats the candidate for Governor, taking the candidate for Lieut. Governor for themselves

By an advertisement in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the old postage stamps and envelopes will be exchanged for new ones for six days from this date; after that time all letters prepaid with the old stamps will be sent to the dead letter office.

Hon. Edward McPherson, has been appointed an aid on the staff of Gen. McCall. He has consequently resigned his position of Captain of Comp. B. 1st Regt, Pa. Res. Vol. Corps. We have no doubt our friend, the Captain, will make an efficient aid.

Hon. Joseph Holt has made another powerful speech to a vast concourse of people at Irving Hall; N. Y. Speeches were made by other distinguished persons. It will afford us pleasure, to publish this speech whenever we can find room for it.

BLACK INK.—We have been presented by Mr. J. L. Daugherty & Co., of Water Street, in this County, with a bottle of fine black ink. It flows freely and will withstand the test of oxalic acid. Dealers in the article would do well to give them a call.

The Democratic meeting last week, readopted the treasonable platform on which their county ticket was nominated.

The Resolutions of last week are also very objectionable to a sincere lover of his country. When it is known that the views in regard to the war, held by a number of their candidates, are very doubtful, we do not see how a patriot can vote for the Democratic county ticket.

QUERY.—Is it, or is it not a significant fact, that the individual who was the most enthusiastic in cheering *some* of the speakers at the meeting gotten up on Monday night of Court Week, to counteract the effects of the call for a union meeting, went out of town after the meeting was over, hurrahing "for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy"?

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.
MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 5.—The State Senate organized to-day. Governor Magoffin's message was read. He says Kentucky has a right to assume a neutral position in the present war; that she had no agency in fostering a sectional party in the Free States, and did not approve of seperate action and the secession of the Southern States. Lawless raids have been suffered on both sides, private property seized, commerce interrupted, and trade destroyed. These wrongs have been borne with patience; but a military Federal force has been organized, equipped and encamped in a central portion of Kentucky, without consultation with the State authorities. If the people of Kentucky desire more troops, let them be obtained under the Constitution of Kentucky.—He recommends the passage of laws to enable the Military Board to borrow a sufficient sum to purchase arms and munitions for the defence of the State. He also recommends the passage of resolutions requesting the disbanding or removal of all military bodies not under State authority from the State.

THE PEACE PARTY.

A new party is about to take the field and do battle in the approaching political contest. In Maryland, we find that the only plank in the platform of the new organization is Peace. The whole force of the new party is to be brought to bear against the present war.—Strange to say, but it is none the less true, they who seem so anxious to secure to the country peace have not one word of rebuke to utter toward those who broke the peace, which everywhere reigned supreme before the present rebellion was inaugerated. All their clamor is directed against the President, and other officers of the law, who, in the discharge of sworn duty, are actively engaged in suppressing the unholy insurrection. As well might these peace men, *par excellence*, undertake to restore quiet and order in the midst of a great riot in a large city by arresting and putting to prison all the police; or they might as sensibly undertake to arrest a fierce conflagration by shooting down all the firemen as to attempt to restore peace by putting down those who are acting in defence of the Constitution and laws against the depredations of armed traitors.

Desirable as is peace, there are worse evils than conflicts. He who meekly suffers his wicked neighbor to take from him all his worldly goods, and destroy his good name, rather than disturb the quiet that may long have prevailed troughout the community in which they may both reside, is unworthy the name of man; is false to those who depend for support upon him, and is buying peace at a price entirely beyond its value—is paying too dear for his whistle. Better far, not only for himself and his, but for the reckless marauder, that the actual owner of the property assert his right and punish the offender, even with the utmost rigor of the law, than that an unrighteous peace be the consequence of submission to palpable wrong and outrage.

If Peace is the greatest of earthly blessings, as the adherents to the new party would make the people believe, why did those for whom these evidently entertain so high regard, the leaders in the mad rebellion, disturb our repose? Or, since that wicked act has been committed, why do not the peace advocates turn their attention to quieting their own friends—those who have been the aggressors. If those who clamor so loudly for peace are honest why do they not put the responsibility of the breach of peace upon the proper persons? Can murder be attoned for by permitting the guilty wretch to escape and in his stead hanging the Sheriff, who is entrusted with the execution of the law? If the new dogma is to become the accepted rule of society: That when any wrong is done by a bad man he is not to be punished; but the Judge of the Court, whose sworn duty is to try, and deal out the law to such culprit, is alone to receive all the blame, how long will such an abominable usage secure peace?

Before falling into the pit of inextricable difficulty, it is well for the people to view the matter calmly; to see whether their pathway lies over solid earth, or whether beneath a smooth velvety surface there is not dire calamity? He who has no word of comfort for his country in her sad hour of distress; who only seeks to give aid and comfort to her enemies and assist them in their cruel efforts to destroy the best and purest form of Government aye, the most peaceful—without any cause or provocation, simply seeking personal aggrandizement, is a bad adviser. Such an one is a poor leader for the honest masses to follow.—Every such man is himself as guilty of treason as is he who wields the sword, and, himself being amendable to the law, his advice is full of danger for honest men to follow. Such is the position of every false-hearted creature who now cries peace.

There is no doubt whatever about the true position of every man who now joins in the cry for peace; every one of them if he could do so without incurring the penalties of the confiscation act of Congress, would join the rebel army and if compelled to take part in the war and allowed to choose sides, they would all join the ranks of Jeff Davis. Not one of them will ever be found battling for the Government—many of them will yet join the army of rebellion. Large numbers of them would now be arrayed in deadly hostility to the Union, with arms in their hands, but for the reason that they can best subserve the cause of treason by assisting to carry elections in loyal States upon the basis of opposition to the national Government, and to its desperate struggle for the maintenance of its existence, under the deceitful cry of Peace.

There was a time when these peacemongers might have been of service to their country; when their efforts for peace might have done much good. If, before the first overt act of rebellion was committed, these men had boldly arrayed themselves on the side of the Government and shown their love of peace by assisting to swell the ranks of law and order, there never would have been any rupture in our land. The aid and comfort which these creatures extended to those who began the war, did more than anything else to produce the strife, bloodshed and carnage which they now *profess* so much to deplore. Their reason for shouting for peace is not because they are sorry for the lives of innocent Northern men, loyal sons of freedom, who fall in battle, for none of these uttered one word against the mob that ruthlessly murdered unarmed Northern men in the streets of Baltimore on the 19th of last April; but all their sorrow is reserved for the rebels who meet with the fate they justly deserve.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

FROM MISSOURI.
DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN SCOUTING PARTIES.

HANNIBAL, Missouri, September 4.—Corporal Dix, of the Third Ohio Regiment, while out scouting with five men at Kirksville, last week, was surrounded in a farm house while at dinner, by a party of twenty five Secessionists, who demanded a surrender. He refused and the Secessionists made an attack, when a severe fight ensued, but the Federalists maintained their position in the house, driving their assailants from the ground with a loss of seven killed and four wounded. Corporal Dix was killed but none of the other of the Federalists were hurt.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established in Somerset County, and Lewis A. Turner, Esq., formerly of this County, appointed Post Master. The name of the office is "Turner's Store."

THE REBEL FIENDS OF MISSOURI.

HUDSON, Mo., Thursday, Sept 5, 1861.

Abe Hager, baggage-master on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, furnishes to *The St. Louis Democrat* the following account of a diabolical outrage on that road, the day before yesterday:

The passenger express train bound west, on Sept. 3, was thrown into Platte River—the timbers of the east end of the bridge over that stream having been burned nearly through.—The entire train went down, the engine turning over, and the baggage, freight mail, and two passenger cars, piled on top.

The passenger cars were completely smashed, and I was the only one on the train that escaped unhurt. After getting out of the baggage car, I commenced taking the passengers that were not killed from the wreck. Conductor S. C. Cutter died in a very few minutes. Frank Clark, the engineer, had one leg completely twisted and jammed into strings. He, also, died in a few minutes. Martin Field, mail agent, Charles Noore, fireman, and J. Fox, a brakeman, were killed

Among the wounded were Mr. Medill, son of Dr. Medill of Ohio, and his wife both badly wounded. I could not learn the names of all the passengers. I went to St. Joseph, got an engine, physicians, and other necessaries for the wounded, and reached the wreck at 3 o'clock a. m.. The greatest excitement prevails in St. Joseph in regard to this inhuman outrage s.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Respectable gentlemen who have arrived here from North Carolina by a circuitous route say that the Union prospects in that State are of the most encouraging character. The acting Governor is a reliable Union man. Secret leagues of loyal citizens exist in every county, which are rapidly increasing in strength, and already number one-half of the voting population of the State. A provisional State Government will be put in operation in a few months. Two full brigades of loyal men have been enrolled for the Union cause.

The Leagues made extended arrangements for electing a member of Congress from every District, and four were known to have been elected on the 21st of August. The latest news is that the entire eight are elected, each having received a large vote. They are among the best men in the State, and will insist upon vigorous prosecution of the war. Their certificates of election will bear the signature of the Governor and the broad seal of the State.

Since the engagement at Hatteras Inlet and the capture of the Forts there, the North Carolina troops have been withdrawn from Virginia. Many of the troops are dissatisfied with the war, and those who entered the service for a short time refuse to continue in the Confederate employment.

The rumor of the death of Jeff. Davis has not yet been confirmed.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

MARRIED.

On the 5th, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. GEORGE HELTZELL to Miss PRECILLA HARRIGER, both of Bedford Township.

DIED.

In Friends Cove, of Typhoid Fever, on the 8th inst., JULIAN DIEHL, youngest daughter of Mr. Philip Diehl, aged 16 years, 2 months and 1 day.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

O. E. SHANNON.

Sept. 13, 1861.

NOTICE.

I am authorized by the Post Master General, to notify the public that for six days from this date, new postage envelopes and new postage stamps will be exchanged for old ones—after this date all letters with the old stamps will be sent to the dead letter office.

WM. KISER,
Post Master, Bedford, Pa.

Sept. 13, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

For the Inquirer.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, Sept. 2.

MR. EDITOR:—The question at issue in the present war between the North and South, is simply this:—Shall the Union and the Constitution as formed and framed by our fathers, and to which each state *voluntarily* gave its adherence with the most solemn sanctions, now be dissolved by *force of arms* or be perpetuated for the benefit of future generations? The principle on which the loyal States stand up so unanimously for in this conflict, is no new principle. What principle was so strenuously asserted on both sides, in 1814, when the New England States were suspected of an intention of withdrawing from the Union?—Identically the same. On that occasion, what was the voice of Virginia, when that great Virginia statesman who had a leading part in the formation of the Constitution, was President? It was the following, as expressed through the journal which was then, and is yet an oracle there.

"No man, no association of men, no State, or set of States, has a right to withdraw from this Union of its own accord. The same power which kept us together can unlink it. The same formality which formed the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of the States which formed the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or distract the efficiency of its Constitutional law, is TREASON, treason in all its intents and purposes."

It is for this principle that the free and enlightened host of the people of these loyal States stand firm and unanimous to-day. Is our position right? Let the mass of the people of the free States answer this question.

Will the "Confederate States" concede the right of secession to any of the States comprising their Union? If so, how do they expect to maintain their government, and execute the laws? And if the right is conceded to States, why not to Counties, Cities, Towns? The simple truth is, the principle of secession is a false one, and leads directly to anarchy and ruin. The message of Jeff. Davis failed to convince me. It is based on false principles, and hence his conclusions are erroneous. Read the following from Gen. Jackson, himself a Southern man, whose opinions cannot be ignored in the seceded States. In his famous Proclamation, issued when South Carolina made its first attempt to secede he said:—

"The Constitution of the United States, then, forms a *government*, not a league: and whether it be formed by compact between the States, or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented; which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States—and they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State having expressly parted with as many powers as to constitute, jointly with the other States, a single nation, cannot, from that period, possess any right to secede; because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation; and any injury to that unity is not only a breach, which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any State may, at pleasure, secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a nation; because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connection with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without any offence."

I verily believe that the war will not be without its good effects in the end. Often pained by the evident bitterness of men in times of peace, we might say without much exaggeration that we are thankful for a war which shows us how noble after all are our countrymen. We needed the bleak Artic to show us the soul of our glorious Kane. We needed Sumter with its few half-starved men and scanty provision to exhibit to us the greatness of our Anderson. And I can say, therefore, that there is some sunshine in this dark picture before us—dark even now, though peace should soon return. We can say that the spirit of '76 was equaled by '61—that willingness to suffer and die do not extinguish in the souls of Americans. That's a great lesson to learn. All hail 1861 that teaches it! As I look forward into the future, I have no doubt that this war will have another lesson, and that is that the government of a free people *can* be sustained. Let the aristocrats of the Old World chuckle over the downfall of our Republic now, they will soon learn something to make them more liberal in their views. We shall see our country placed upon a foundation which the storms of many centuries shall not beat away. It may be God's design that great changes shall come here, but none I believe will be wrought when once peace returns, that shall come in blood or for the worse. The uprising, the commotion now clears the air for generations to come. "Dark art thou, oh! war, but in all thy blackness, I see the gleam of light. Thou comest like the storm, and ragest with the tempest's violence. But the fields thou fellest, shall bloom again, and the men thou strikest shall wear heroes' crowns. Break thou shalt when thy work is done, and beneath the bow of peace shall the free victorious nation stand!"

But I fear I have already passed beyond the prescribed limits and shall therefore close.

A.

During the conflagration of Canton, caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our Government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it Doctor; and if our government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren. [Reformer, Trenton, N. J.

GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER, ESQ.—We place the name of this gentleman at the head of our paper this week, he having been nominated by the Republican Convention of Bedford County as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Householder is most cordially and heartily endorsed to the people of this County for their support, by his party friends in Bedford County, and we presume, in connection with Mr. Sohrock will receive their support.—We will publish the proceedings of the Convention that nominated him, next week.—*Somerset Herald.*

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Appeal to the People of the U. States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following patriotic appeal for the national loan has just been issued by Secretary Chase to the citizens of the United States:

Your national government, compelled by a guilty conspiracy culminating in a causeless insurrection, is engaged in a war for security and liberty, for the supremacy of the law, for the defence of the Union and for the maintenance of popular institutions.

For the means to defray the necessary expenses of the war your Congress has directed that an appeal be made to you, by opening a subscription to a national loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Already the enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, have manifested their clear sense both of duty and interest, by a subscription of $50,000,000. Congress, under which this subscription was received, wisely provides, however, that the advantages, as well as the patriotic satisfaction of a participation in this loan, shall be offered not to the capitalists of the great cities only, but to the people of the whole country. In order to secure a substantial reward for their public spirit to those whose patriotism prompts them in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of government, Congress has directed that an interest of 7 3-10 per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed, an interest not liable to State taxation, but constituting for subscribers a revenue not only certain in receipt: but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary investment.

And in order to afford all citizens equal opportunities of participation in these advantages, Congress has further directed that subscriptions be received for sums as small as $50 as well as for large amounts, and that should the subscriptions exceed the whole sum desired, the smaller be preferred in its distribution. Each subscriber, on payment of his subscription, will be entitled to receive Treasury notes, equal in amount, in such denominations as he may prefer, whether of $50, $100, $500 $1000, or $5000. The interest at 7 3-10 per annum will be on the notes of $50 one cent, on $100 two cents, on $500 ten cents, on $1000 twenty cents, and on $5000 one dollar for each day. All the Treasury notes issued will bear date on the 19th of August, 1861, and will bear interest from date.—Each note will have coupons attached, expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached from the notes, and presented for payment separately. Each subscriber may pay the whole amount subscribed at the time of subscription, or, if he prefers to do so, may pay one-tenth at that time and one-third every twentieth day thereafter. At each payment the accrued interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the amounts of interest thus paid will be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon. In order to secure beyond peradventure the punctual payment of the interest and the gradual reduction of the principal, Congress has provided by law for an annual revenue amply sufficient not only for these purposes, but for the prompt payment of all demands on account of extraordinary expenditures.

It will be seen at a glance that not only is the whole property of the country pledged for the interest and final reimbursement of the loan, but that an adequate and specific proportion of the annual production is set apart by taxation for the redemption of this pledge. Prompt payment beyond a contingency is thus insured. Nor can this taxation be thought great when compared with the magnitude of the objects of the contest, or with the amount of property and production. The objects of union, permanent peace and security at home and respect abroad are imperilled by this unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence of the people comprehend at once their magnitude. They rise above party. They belong to no administration. They concern the whole country during all time, under every Administration; and in every relation, foreign or domestic.

And the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the property productions of the country. The real and personal values in the United States reach the vast aggregate of $16,000,000,000, and in the States now loyal to the Union this agregate is $11,000,000,000. The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons conversant with such investigations at more than $400,000,000, while the well considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute, warrants the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the next spring, in which event the cost beyond the revenue will hardly exceed the amount of the $250,000,000 loan authorized by Congress; and with a due economy in all branches of the public service, not more than the total expenditure of Great Britian or France in years of peace.

And it is not unreasonable to hope that the auspicious result of peace may be hastened by the reflection of the citizens of the States in insurrection—that they will review their action, weigh their own welfare, consider the disposition of the people of the whole country to recognize all their constitutional rights and to allow them their full share in the benefits of the common government, and renew their allegiance to the Union, which in an evil hour they have been tempted to throw off. Will they not reflect that the war into which the government has been constrained is not a war for their subjugation, but a war for national existence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the States in insurrection as the States which have remained loyal. However this may be, the duty of the national government as the constitutionally constituted agent of the people admits of no question. The war made necessary by the insurrection, and reluctantly accepted by the government, must be prosecuted with all possible vigor until the restoration of the just authority of the Union shall insure permanent peace. The same good Providence which conducted our fathers through the difficulties and dangers which beset the formation of the Union has graciously strengthened our hands for the work of its preservation.

The crops of the year are ample, granaries and barns are everywhere full. The capitalists of the country come cheerfully forward to sustain the credit of the government. Already, and even in advance of this appeal, men of all occupations seek to share the honors and advantages of the loan. Never, except because of the temporary depression caused by the rebellion and the derangement of business occasioned by it, where the people of the United States in a better condition to sustain a great contest than now.

Under these favoring circumstances, and for these grand objects, I shall, in pursuance of the act of Congress, cause books of subscription to be opened as speedily as practicable in the several cities and principal towns of the United States, in order that all citizens who desire to subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so.—Meanwhile, those who prefer that course can remit any sum which they may wish to invest in the loan to the Treasury of the United States at Washington, or to either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or to the Depository at Cincinnati, where certificates will entitle the holders to Treasury notes on the terms already stated. The patriotism of the people, it is not to be doubted, will promptly respond to the liberal wisdom of their representatives.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ANOTHER PRIZE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The Courier has the following special dispatch:

"EASTPORT, Me. Sept. 4.

"The ship Alice Ball has just arrived here in charge of a prize crew. She was captured in the bay by the United States revenue cutter Arago.—The Alace Ball is from Liverpool, and had no register or other papers, except a clearance from the Liverpool office. She carried a Secession flag which was flying with the Stars and Stripes over it.

This is the third ship that has been captured within a week by the Arago. The prizes are all lying In this harbor."

A gentleman in Baltimore, just returned from Western Virginia, states that up to the 27th ult. General Rosecranz was well, and quietly transacting his business at headquarters. News of the Summerville skirmish had no alarm in regard to his forces. It was reported that the main body of the rebels, 7,000 to 8,000 strong, under Lee, was encamped within six miles of Captain Reynolds, who is supposed to command the largest portion of Rosecranz's troops. It was believed that no attack would be made by either Lee or Wise. Every confidence was reposed in General Rosecranz' ability to maintain his position.

The rebels are acting with great boldness in Northern Missouri. A force some three thousand strong occupied Palmyra on Wednesday, and a train of cars from Hannibal was fired into and forced to return. Another squad, at Allen depot, on the North Missouri Railroad, on Thursday seized and carried off $100,000 in specie, which was on the way to St. Louis from the branch of the Bank at Fayette.

☞Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band is the only known remedy for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the pernicious effects of Mercury, and it is with the greatest satisfaction, as to its merits, that we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of the Anti Rheumatic Band.

Sept. 6, 1861.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

GENERAL

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, JOHN J. CESSNA, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (8TH) OCTOBER, 1861, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

Two persons, in connexion with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, to fill the office of President Judge.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer.

One person to fill the office of Poor House Director.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the school house in Bloody Run.

The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the school house in Hopewell.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said township.

The Electors of Napier Township to meet at the school house no. 10, near the house of James Allison, in said Township.

The Electors of Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school house in the Borough of Schellsburg.

☞The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., Innkeeper, in said township.

The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the school house near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the school house No. 4, near David Sparks in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school house No. 4 near Mowry's Mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to-wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless; First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th of Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff.

Aug. 30, 1861.

THE

ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY

OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR

RESTORING

THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, it is true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and answer invariably yes.—My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

AARONS, Run Ky, Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small, the small holds ½ a pint and retails for one dollar per bottle; the mediums hold at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, N. York, 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggis and Fancy Goods Dealers.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

July 5, 1861.

NOTICE

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

THE annual examination of Teachers, will take place in the several townships, as follows, to wit:

In West Providence, at Bloody Run, on Oct. 9th; in East Providence, at Householder's, on the 10th; in Monroe, at Clearville, on the 11th; in Snake Spring, at Hartley's on the 12th; in Hopewell, at Dasher's on the 14th; in Broad Top, at Hopewell, on the 15th; in Liberty, at Stonerstown, on the 16th; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry, on the 17th; in South Woodberry, at Enterprise, on the 18th; in Union, at Mowry's Mill, on the 21st; in St. Clair, at Eight Square, on the 22d; in Napier and Schellsburg, at Schellsburg, on the 23d; in Juniata, at Buenavista, on the 24th; in Bedford Township, at Bedford, on the 25th; in Londonderry, at Bridgeport, on the 28th, in Harrison, at McVicker's School House, at the foot of the ridge, on the 29th; in Bedford Borough, on the 30th; in Cumberland Valley, at Centerville, on the 31st; in Colerain, at Rainsburg, on Nov. 1st; in Southampton, at Chaneysville, with a lecture at night on common schools, on the 2d.

N. B. Satisfactory evidence of good morals and propriety of conduct must be furnished by each teacher; and without which the certificate will be withheld, no matter what the other qualifications may be.

Each Teacher will be required to be examined in the township in which he is an applicant for a school.

A public examination will be held in Bedford, on the third and fourth Saturday's—(16th and 23d) of Nov. for the *special accomodation* of all those *teachers* who *may fail* to be present at the examination in their respective townships.

No private examinations will be given in the meantime.

Examinations to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

Directors and citizens are requested to be present.

GEORGE SIGAFOOS,
County Superintendent.

Sept. 6, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Union Township, on Friday the 11th day of October, next, all that tract of land late the property of Mrs. Lavinia Imler, dec'd, containing eighty acres, more or less, of limestone land, adjoining lands of Abram Moses, Jos. Riddle and Peter Moses, about 70 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation.

ALSO, adjoining the above, a tract of mountain land, well timbered, containing eighty acres more or less.

TERMS:—$800, on the 1st of April, next, $666,66 on the 18th of June, next, $666,66 on the 18th of June, 1863, and the balance 18th June 1864, to be secured by Judgments, or bonds and mortgage.

Possession given on the 1st of April, next.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Rachel Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Executor, Southampton Township.

Sept. 6, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it, whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S

ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal proprieties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 409 BROAWAY, N. York.

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors.

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

June 28, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fastning, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace;

And Whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action;

And Whereas, When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals to humble ourselves before him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored to all its original excellence:—Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next, as the day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humility and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D., 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD Secretary of State.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber, Agent and Attorney in fact, for the children and heirs of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer and Peter Shimer, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 10th day September,

next, all that valuable tract of fine limestone land, late the Mansion property, of said Rebecca and Peter Shimer, situate in said Township, and containing 302 acres and 148 perches, nett measure.

This land lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg, about fourteen miles from Bedford, and may be regarded as one of the best farms in the county. It adjoins David Gochenour, John Fickes, Michael Shaffer, Isaac Pressel and others, and is susceptible of being divided into two good farms, for which purpose a survey has been made so as to have it so divided if desired.—The land is of the best quality of limestone, and very productive; about one hundred and seventy acres are cleared and in cultivation, about fifteen acres of which are meadow. There are two springs of fine water on it, one of which is at the house, with good fresh water flowing through a considerable portion of it. There is also a good orchard upon it. The improvements are a two Story Log Dwelling House, and a tenant house, with a log barn and other out buildings.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase a farm of the very best quality, is directed to this property; it presents inducements for a profitable investment in real estate not often met with in this region of country. The location is healthy, public, convenient to mills and in a good neighborhood.

Any one wishing to examine the land, will call on John Fickes, now residing on it, who will take pleasure in showing it. It is patented and the title indisputable.

The terms are—one third of the purchase money in hand, on the 1st of April, next, when possession will be given and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgments.

It will be sold in two parts or together, as may be most advantageous.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH IMLER,
A.t. and Atty. in fact for the heirs.

July 26, 1861

HO! FOR THE WAR!
JACOBREED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shal not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, .00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will e charged. No paper discontinued until all arearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.-tf

John E. McGirr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.
April 19, 1861.-zz

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

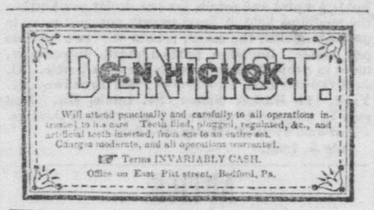
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.


DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment
Nov. 2, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

O. H. Gaither, Esq. vs Collins, Dull & Co. } No. 97 Nov. T. 1861, in Common Pleas of Bedford County.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor, to hear the evidence, find facts, &c., in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Aug. 16, 1861. Auditor.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec 21, 1860.

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BEDFORD
CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE 3d school year of this Institution will open on Monday, Sept. 23, 1861. Miss E. D. Ward will act as Assistent in English and as sole instructor in Latin, French, German, Drawing and Painting. Experience has convinced the Principal, that there is no thorough and masterly education even for the mere English scholar without a drill in *outline drawing* (to which the first principles of the Perspective will be added.) How can the Diagrams of Geography, Natural Philosophy, Botany, &c., be thrown accurately upon the board, without previous training in Outlines? This exercise is invaluable, too, by impressing *upon the mind a habit of precision and of the perception of proportion in all things*. In the schools of Prussia the child is drilled in drawing from the moment is can hold a pen, and Horace Mann says, it is this early drill, which imparts that skill and accuracy of hand, which render the penmanship of the Prussian child, a model of legibility and elegance. In order to bring this invaluable accomplishment within reach of all; the Principal has resolved to charge but $1, instead of 8 or $10, per quarter, as is usual where it is taught as an extra. *Every member of the school* will be required to pursue the study from 15 to 20 minutes *every day*.

The Principal would also desire to form the whole school, who have studied English Grammar, into a class in French at $2 per Quarter. But this study is not made peremptory. It will however afford a most rare opportunity of pursuing, under an Instructress who has studied French in Paris, and who is otherwise an accomplished scholar, a branch, whose usual cost is $8 or $10 per quarter.

No pupil will be received for less than *one school year*. Those who reflect, will doubtless appreciate the reasonableness equity of this rule. Deduction will be made only in case of prolonged sickness, or of similar overruling Providence.—Until the new School House is ready for the reception of the school, it will convene for a few weeks in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which is central for all.

TERMS

English Branches, $6
" and Classics, $7,50
Drawing, (Peremptory) $1
French, $2
} per quarter.

Miss Ward will take private classes, out of school hours, in the following extras at prices, viz:

Drawing, French, German, } $5,00 each, per quarter.
Crayon Drawing, Grecian and Painting. } $5,00 for 12 lessons.
Oil Painting, $10 per quarter.

JOHN LYON, Principal.
Aug. 9, 1861.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.-zz

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

CHARLES W. GREEN respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he will reopen his school on Monday, Aug 19th, 1861, and will continue the session until the free school opens. Pupils received at any time.

Having a Normal Department connected with the school, it will afford an opportunity for teachers to prepare themselves before the commencement of the Winter Schools. The late standard of qualifications, adopted by the State Superintendent, will call for much improvement. Terms reasonable.

Bedford, Pa., Aug. 16, 1861.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The summer term will commence, Thursday Aug. 1st 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, of the circular calls for.—

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.
April 9, 1861.-z

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder. Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

O. H. Gaither, Esq. vs Collins, Dull & Co. } No. 98 Nov. T. 1860, in Common Pleas of Bedford County.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor, to hear the evidence, find facts, &c., in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Aug. 16, 1861. Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON BRUMBAUGH,
Aug. 9, 1861. Adm'r.

STRAY BULL.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living on the farm of Daniel Zook, in South Woodberry Tp., about the first of May last, a light red muly Bull, both ears split, no other marks, about 2 years old; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN J. JORDAN.
Aug. 16, 1861.-*

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap. at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row
June 29, 1860.

For Sale.

A splendid gold English Leaver Watch, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.
Aug. 9, 1861.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, at September Term, next, for a discharge, in the following cases:—

As Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Morrison, dec'd, as Administrator of the estate of Sophia Morrison, dec'd, as one of the Executors' of the will of Abraham Ritchey, dec'd, and as one of the Executors' of the will of A. R. Craine, dec'd. *JOB MANN.*
Aug. 9, 1861.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Segars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
April 26, 1861.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.
June 21, 1861.-tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1860.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS
Relative to this
NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store, opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Cough Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Kamsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

TELEGRAPHIC

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
May 10, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 10 1861.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.